

CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and
Local Business Interests
Brings Community
Prosperity

VOL. 5, NO. 1

C.I.O. IS PROCLAIMED DUAL ORGANIZATION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Ten Organizations Making Up Committee Stand Suspended Unless They Quit Membership On or Before September 5th

Vote on Sustaining Brief Submitted by John P. Frey on
Behalf of Craft Unions Favored by Council, 13 to 1, With
David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers' President,
Sole Dissenter—Lewis Says Organization Will Not Dis-
band But Will Press Activities.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
Decisive action by the Executive
Council of the American Federation
of Labor, which made compulsory the
withdrawal of 10 national and inter-
national unions from the Committee
for Industrial Organization, under pen-
alty of suspension on September 5th,
brought the climax to a struggle that
has been long in gestation, with vir-
tually the entire body of the C. I. O.
winding up through the Atlantic City
convention and coming to the open
stage in a cyclonic rush during the
last half-year.

Those who look carefully find the
seeds of the conflict going back to
the San Francisco convention, not
long in fact, in its inception, but in
the kaleidoscopic industrial develop-
ment of America.

It has not been for NRA, the battle
stages might not have smashed
through with such velocity. It might
have taken longer to bring the
issues. But history doesn't deal

TOURIST BUSINESS IN ALL PARTS OF MAINE GREATEST OF ANY YEAR IN HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Touring, Building Construction, Agriculture and Manu-
facturing, All Making Remarkable Records Through-
out Maine—September Election Talk Waxes Hot, With
Leaders Putting "Ginger" in the Campaign and Recent
Happening to Quoddy Only Thing That Mars Progress
Toward Complete Recovery.

By Staff Correspondent
While in Portland, Bangor, Augusta,
Waterville, Lewiston and other cities
during the past few weeks, I became
convinced that Maine is experiencing
one of its most successful summer
periods in its entire history.

Perhaps the best opportunity to
witness the tremendous number of
tourists coming to Maine was while I
was in Portland and Bangor, where
the streets adjoining the principal ho-
tels were jammed with parked automob-
iles from far western cities, the mid-
term and southern States—and there
were many expensive ones, including
Rolls-Royces, Packards, Buicks and
others, which, because of their ap-
pearance greatly attracted the atten-
tion of passers-by.

That proprietors of retail stores, ho-
tel restaurants and other business es-
tablishments are deriving consid-
erably from this year's
tourist business is evidenced by
large expressions of many who, when
business is quiet, are not as easily
approachable.

Tourist Business on Boom
While the tourist business is excel-
lent, I also found other businesses
making the progress. This applies in
particular to building construction,
due principally to the shortage of
labor in business and industry in
the North. Coming as this does, after
a year in which the Federal govern-
ment's policy of building trades unions,
there was much confidence expressed regarding

LABOR DAY, 1936

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor
Labor Day 1936, records a year of
new achievements and new problems,
which progress has developed during
the past year. The American Federa-
tion of Labor, the largest and most
powerful of labor organizations, has
been successful in its fight to secure
the passage of the National Labor Re-
lationship Act, which is the first
step in the process of organizing the
unorganized. The National Labor Re-
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The National Labor Relationship Act
is the first step in the process of
organizing the unorganized.

U. T. W. of A. President Reaffirms Stand Taken by C. I. O. Unions

In an official broadcast just issued
by President Thomas F. McMahon of
the United Textile Workers of Amer-
ica, he strongly reaffirms the position
taken by John L. Lewis, with respect

to the Committee for Industrial Or-
ganization, saying:
"We stand four-square behind the
organization in its progressive milit-
ant and courageous efforts to bring
within the fold of organized labor the
millions of unorganized workers in
mass production industries."
Meeting in executive session, the of-
ficers of the International Union and
the heads of the various departments
coordinated their scope of organiza-
tion activities. This was to widen
the extent of their activities to the
entire industry. A program was com-
pleted to present John L. Lewis and
the C. I. O. calling for a joint plan
to intensify organization activities in
the South.

Mr. McMahon's broadcast also stat-
ed: "It is known that such a plan
of U. T. W. of A. local organization
such as State Federations and City
bodies, were out of sympathy with
the Executive Council. He called for a
plan to build up a powerful
organized labor movement for Ameri-
can workers."

Unions Must Withdraw From CIO Before Sept. 5 or Stand Suspended

Most important among the resolu-
tions adopted by the Executive Coun-
cil of the American Federation of La-
bor at its meeting held August 4th
and 5th, was the following:
"The Committee for Industrial Or-
ganization is a dual organization, the
purpose of which is to bring about the
unification of labor as such and in its
industrial activities. It is clearly
competing as a rival organization with
the American Federation of Labor."
WHEREFORE, pursuant to its in-
herent and constitutional authority
and upon the foregoing, the Executive
Council orders and directs that each
union affiliated with the American
Federation of Labor and in its indus-
trial organization withdraw from the
Committee for Industrial Organization
and severance relations with the
same, and announce withdrawal as its
policy before September 5th, 1936.
Any union announcing its with-
drawal after September 5th, 1936,
(Continued on Page 2)

More Than 2,000 Applicants for Old Age Assistance

According to work received from the
State Controller, William A. Runnels,
there has been a flood of
applicants for old age assistance.
The number of applicants has reached
2,000. This does not mean that all
those who apply for such benefits
will be found eligible, but it does
mean that very considerable part
of the population is definitely tak-
ing the step of applying for the new
retrogressive legislation.

The work of receiving, entering and
examining the applications involves a
great amount of clerical and other
work. But this is necessary to
make certain that the proper
treatment and that questionable
claims are not paid. It is a great
task to the exclusion of the deserving.
Moreover, it marks a definite trend
in the social order, the care of the
aged now on a national economic
basis.

\$460,000,000 to Stimulate Lagging Building Industry

After long deliberation, the Senate
at Washington passed the \$460,000,000
Wagner Housing Bill. The vote
was 60 to 24. It was not without op-
position. Senator George, Democrat
of Georgia, launched an attack on
the bill in a sharp attack on what he termed
unrestrained government spending.
Attempts to amend the bill to limit
the expenditure were defeated. The
enactment was a demand for the resump-
tion of building operations, to provide
employment for the unemployed.
Such bills are not new. They are
usually passed in times of depression.
The Wagner Housing Bill is no exception.
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The Wagner Housing Bill is no exception.

OPTOTON, WOODLAND WATERVILLE LAKE DAVON RECORDS SCALE

Principals in Industrial vs. Craft Tilt

THOMAS F. MCMAHON
President United Textile Workers of
America
The Committee for Industrial Or-
ganization, saying:
"We stand four-square behind the
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Meeting in executive session, the of-
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to intensify organization activities in
the South.

WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of
Labor
JOHN L. LEWIS
Chairman Committee for Industrial
Organization

Steel Profits This Year 569 Per Cent Over Last Year

A. P. Compilation of Figures Shows Only 11.5 Per Cent in
Employment in Comparison With High Profits—Cor-
poration Now Earning Money on the Watered Common
Stock—Everybody Prospering in Industry Except the
Workers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6 (HNS)—
Everybody is prospering in steel these
days, except the steel workers. That
the summing up of an Associated Press
dispatch checked against figures from
the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which
showed that the total profits of the
12 steel companies for the first six
months of 1936 were \$229,916,186.
Last year, in the same three months,
the same companies were \$33,153,
353. This says the Associated Press
dispatch. Is an increase of 563 per
cent.

The steel mills now are turning out
more than 71 per cent of their theo-
retical capacity. Railroad cars are
being bought without government assist-
ance, for several years. Automobile
factories are ordering large quanti-
ties of metal, and another big quan-
tity is going into construction. Twenty
one million tons of steel ingots were
turned up in the first half of this
year, smashing all records for the
last five years, and the indications
are that the second half of this year
will see heavier production than the
first half.

Common Stock All Water
As for profits, in addition to the
563 per cent rise already noted, the
U. S. Steel Corporation is earning
money for common stock dividends.
That hasn't happened before for five
years. It should be added, for those
not old enough to remember the
founding of the U. S. Steel Corpora-
tion, that the common stock of the U. S.
Steel and a sizable share of the
other steel companies was pure water.
The A. P. dispatch did not carry the
(Continued on Page 2)

RUMORS OF STARTING FEDERATION DUAL TO A. F. OF L. DERIDED AS MERE FABRICATION OF NEWSPAPER WRITER

Vice President River of U. T. W. of A. Says While There
Is No Knowing What Might Happen Should A. F. of L.
Committee Carry Out Its Threat, He Firmly Believes Pres-
ent Controversy Will Not Reach That Point.

"Labor Break-up Been Imminent"
"Rebels Will Hold Their
Own" Editor of the
Committee to Unions by
"Charters".

An article in yesterday's news-
paper credited to Universal Service,
pictures the controversy between the
American Federation of Labor and the
Committee for Industrial Organization
as actually amounting to a serious split
in the labor movement, with the la-
bor organization setting up a federation
all its own, and giving refuge to la-
borers who are dissatisfied with the
policy of the American Federation of La-
bor. The article, which was written by
a newspaper writer, is a fabrication.
The controversy between the A. F. of L.
and the C. I. O. is a mere newspaper
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Helping the Worker
Cooperating Cooperation
1936
A Square Deal for the
Employer

PRICE 5 CENTS

Programs Include Parades, Floats, Music, Speak- ing, Midways, Sports, Fireworks, Dancing, and Other Amusements for Hosts of Trade Union- ists From All Parts of the State.

Committees in Charge of Arrangements Report Enthu-
siastic Responses to Invitations, and Large Gatherings
Are Expected—Annual Celebration to Be Observed on
Bigger Scale Than Ever—State Branch Officials and
Others Prominent in Political, Fraternal and Civic Or-
ganizations, to Be Speakers.

All had Labor Day
Monday, September 5th, will find
thousands of members of trade union
from all parts of the State, wading
their way to Old Town and Woodland

In Old Town, where Chemical Fibre
Union Local 80 will be host to mem-
bers of trade unions located in that
section of the State, members of the
committee of arrangements are great-
ly elated over the enthusiastic reports
coming to them from local unions
everywhere. Being in close proxim-
ity to the State capital, the committee
is sure that the celebration will be
one of the largest in the State.
As the Old Town celebration was
held at its convention held in
Chula Vista, it is recognized as
the official celebration, and will be
attended by President Chelsea A. Wal-
don, Vice-President Frank Mc-
Donald of Portland, Benjamin Dorsky
of Bangor, Arthur G. Cook of Bucks
port and Charles D. Philby of Augus-
ta, Secretary and Legislative Agent
Richard W. Gustin of Bangor.

According to members of the com-
mittee, the program for the Old Town
celebration, will include a monster
parade with floats, hand contests,
dancing, fireworks, and a full list of
field sports, including a baseball game.
Members of the committee are
Ralph W. Leavitt, President, Jerome
(Continued on Page 2)

48 States Represented at Labor's Political Conference

More Than 150 Delegates Pledge Themselves to Work for
Re-election of President Roosevelt—John L. Lewis Big
Factor in Conference, Baring Landon's Labor Record—
Liberty League Severely Criticized by Sidney Hillman.

(Special to The Labor News)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10—What
will probably go down in history as
the most important meeting of the
labor movement since the birth of the
labor movement, opened here today
for a political purpose in the his-
tory of the nation, opened here in a
big, historic hall, where about 150
delegates and alternates representing
Labor's Non-Partisan League in the
18 States of the North and West, the
organization for its 1936 objective, the
re-election of President Roosevelt and
the passage of the National Labor Re-
lationship Act.

1936 SHOWS LOADS OF PROSPERITY FOR NATION'S RAILROADS BUT CREATES VERY FEW JOBS FOR THE WORKERS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6 (HNS)—
The United States con-
tinues their long-time habit of needing
to be kicked into action by the
Federal Government, and this year
the picture is no different. The
prosperity of the nation is shown by
the fact that the first month of
1936, the first month of the year,
the railroad passenger fares, ordered
by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, and resisted, almost with
tears by the Interstate Commerce
Commission. The Association of
American Railroads now reports that
the first month of 1936 was 17.5
per cent higher than that for the
same month of last year, even while
the operating income shows a 17.5
per cent increase in the same period.
The difference between the gross and
net gains is easily explained. A very
large share of railroad expenses
abroad at about the same pace,
whether traffic is high or low. The
great majority of any gain in gross
receipts, therefore, goes right on over
to net income. Anybody ought to
have known this. But most of the
big eastern railroads, which had to
be kicked into action this year, had
an order from the ICC, and still actually
lost money. In a Federal court ask-
ing for an injunction to restrain the
ICC from halting the railroads into
loss.

But another phase of growing rail-
road traffic is not pleasant reading.
While railroad gross receipts were in-
creasing 17.5 per cent, and railroad
operating income was up 17.5 per
cent, railroad employment in-
creased 6.19 per cent. Figures on the
railroad employment for June are
not yet available.

Six per cent increase in jobs, and
about eight times that percentage
of increase in money gains.

BERRY SEES SAME FORCES WHICH CAUSED 1929 COLLAPSE AT WORK TO HINDER ECONOMIC STABILITY

Millions of American citizens are still jobless, in spite of the marked upturn in business, while the income of 2,000,000 others is dependent solely upon the government emergency program, Major George J. Berry, Federal Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, wrote to chambers of commerce all over the nation.

"Will it lead to economic stability, that volume of sustained consuming power in the market upon which industry is dependent for profitable operation?"

**YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE LABOR NEWS!
HAS IT EXPIRED?
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT.
THAT TELLS THE STORY!**

Major Berry accused the same forces which caused the 1929 collapse of trying to create a similar condition under the guise of recovery and predicted another crisis if these efforts went unchecked.

The coordinator, it was announced, had sent out more than 2,000 letters to officials of the chambers of commerce, asking them to participate in considering problems of unemployment. Federal relief, labor conditions, redistribution and wise use of the national income.

"The situation is a challenge to the intelligence, patriotism and leadership of the American people," Major Berry declared. "It transcends in importance all political considerations. I suggest it as a subject meeting the earnest consideration of your chamber at an early meeting."

Is \$450 Too Much to Pay for Business Increase of \$50,000 in Five Years

According to David Lawrence, who is writing syndicated articles covering 40 States for daily newspapers, he finds small business men greatly opposed to the New Deal because they say, while their business has increased materially, profits will have to go largely to the tax collector.

In the first instance, we greatly doubt the authenticity of Lawrence's statement, as he is a hired propagandist for papers whose interests first, last and always are with Big Business and, secondly, because in the short space of time in which he is conducting his "survey" he cannot possibly furnish an intelligent political view of the situation.

The truth of the matter is, that the small business man who is now doing a business, say, amounting to \$35,000 a year, which we'll estimate is \$10,000 more than he did in 1934, will not pay an exorbitant tax. As figured out by an expert during the week, the only tax he will have to pay during the next five years, if based on \$35,000 for 1935, will be \$90 a year, or \$450 in five years.

What is the business man who would not be willing to pay such an insignificant amount if, for instance, his profits on \$50,000 increase for the next five years netted

him, say, 15 per cent? In five years this would mean an additional profit of \$7500, and will cost him but \$450, or six per cent.

The fact of the matter is, and Mr. Lawrence knows it—and all fair-minded persons will agree—that the real opponents of the New Deal are heads of corporations and highly-paid executives, whose taxes naturally will be larger in proportion to their business, and who may have to get along with smaller dividends and salaries.

It's a nice piece of propaganda David Lawrence is staging in his effort to please those who are putting up the "spandulicks", but if our guess is right, he's not fooling the small business men nor the millions of wage earners who are benefitting from increased business, work and wages as the result of the New Deal.

The nation—which only a few years ago was in a chaotic condition—is rapidly recovering and the small business men and wage earners too well remember how they suffered to be hoodwinked into believing fairy tales told by the Lawrence, Mullins, Longworth, and other highly-paid propagandists of Big Business, the Liberty League, and others whose one aim at present is to defeat President Roosevelt for reelection.

SINGLE TAX ADVOCATED BY HENRY GEORGE 50 YEARS AGO, TO BE ONE OF MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA

Tremendous Opposition Arises Over Sales Tax, Which
Now Amounts to Fifty Million Dollars Yearly, With
Burden Falling on People of Low Incomes
State Was Among First to Adopt Sales Tax.

The application of the principles of the single tax on land values, originally advocated by Henry George and expounded 50 years ago in his book "Progress and Poverty," is one of the main issues in California this year. The question will be decided at the general election in November, when Californians will vote on a constitutional amendment abolishing the present general sales tax as a source of revenue and substituting the single tax for it.

The California sales tax enacted in 1932 and amended in 1935, is a sliding scale measure. It imposes a tax of one per cent on all purchases, between 15 cents and 10 cents, 2 cents on purchases from 30 cents to \$1 cents, 3 cents on purchases between \$1 and \$10, and 4 cents on purchases exceeding \$10. At present, it turns something like \$75 million dollars a year into the State treasury.

The sales tax is opposed by organized labor and other progressive forces as a scheme to put gradually the whole burden of taxation on the poor. It is also attacked as a bar to genuine business recovery, because it takes such a large amount from the purchasing power of the masses.

Growing Protest
The California Sales Tax Reform Association, in charge of the vigorous campaign against continuation of the sales tax, estimates that it costs from \$25 to \$30 a year from low income families, and means that each of these families on the average is asked to reduce its expenditures for the necessities of life, including articles manufactured by industry, to the amount of the tax.

The California State Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is carrying on the fight of the real estate interests and allied groups for the continuance of the sales tax, and the upholding of the single tax proposal by the depths of oblivion.

California was among the first States to adopt the sales tax. The question involved in the constitutionality of amendment is therefore of importance. If the voters should adopt the sales tax after three years trial, their action would materially lessen its standing in other States.

Rhode Island Socialists Name Candidates for November Elections

For governor William McGinniss, for lieutenant governor Albert Carter Postel, for secretary of state Mrs. Grace Howard Proffender, for attorney general Robert R. Warner, for U. S. senator Joseph M. Caldwell, for Congress first district Gerald LeMay, for Congress second district George L. Spencer.

The above-named make up the slate of the Socialist Party, which was compiled at a meeting held in Woonsocket last Sunday.

Proposals for the adoption of the platform by Joseph M. Caldwell of Providence were accepted. As in previous years, a strong appeal will be made to working people who will be told that only through a party of their own can they ever hope to secure legislation aimed to remedy present economic and industrial ills.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM RHODE ISLAND



JOSEPH M. CALDWELL

Atlantic Ranges, Union Made, on Display at Hub Furniture Co.

The new models of Atlantic Ranges, being introduced to the public by the authorized dealers of this line of Maine-made products, are interesting especially to the families of union members not only in the Pine Tree State but throughout New England and other parts of the country in which this famous cooking and heating equipment is sold. In that Atlantic Ranges are union-made.

Loading furniture and department stores throughout Maine are now showing the latest styles of Atlantic Ranges manufactured by the Portland 5000 Foundry Company, whose large plant on Kennebec street gives employment to about 100 union men. Manager Lawrence states that the plant has been working at capacity

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

TO LABOR UNION FAMILIES OF WATERVILLE AND VICINITY
From a Store
Featuring Style and Quality Merchandise Priced
Within the Reach of Working People.

EMERY BROWN CO.

WATERVILLE, MAINE

\$15

BOUGHT
THE PAINT
TO COVER
AND PROTECT
THIS 5-ROOM
COLONIAL
COTTAGE

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE MONARCH PAINT

Call in and let us demonstrate how you can paint your home with quality paint at a lower cost.

ROLLINS-DUNHAM CO.

29 FRONT STREET
TELEPHONE 239

MEMBER OF NATIONAL HARDWARE STORES

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Leckemby Makes an Announcement

I want to go to Congress to represent the working people. Special interests have long been represented. It is time for the working people to support a man who will truly represent them. A vote for Leckemby is a vote in your own interests.

(Signed)
J. CLARENCE LECKEMBY

Candidate for Congress on an Independent ticket
in the Second Congressional District.

Comprising the Counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo and Somerset

for some time to meet the demand for orders from dealers who anticipate one of their best years due to the fact that the new Atlantic Ranges models excel in their completeness of features appealing to housewives. This is true not only in the beauty of its finish and superior construction but in working in qualities as well, and economy in operation, whether one selects a coal, gas or oil range, or a combination range in any of the various styles offered.

Atlantic Ranges are now on display in Portland at the Hub Furniture Co., which has been the authorized dealer in this Maine metropolis for many years.

BANGOR MAINE SCHOOL COMMERCIAL

An Established School

Normal Course to prepare for high school commercial teaching positions. Business Courses including Stenography, Secretarial Science, Accounting, Salesmanship, etc.

PREVIOUS COMMERCIAL TRAINING UNNECESSARY

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New Classes

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ROY BARD MOTORS

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Used Cars and Trucks of Standard Make and Models

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COMPLIMENTS OF
BELMONT SMITH

PRESENT
Representative
to the LEGISLATURE
FROM BANGOR

AND CANDIDATE FOR
RE-ELECTION
SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

Diamond Tires
BEST PRICES IN BANGOR
Harvard Battery
Long Life, Fully Guaranteed
COMPLETE LINE OF
Accessories and Parts

Mel's Auto Supply Co.
186 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

**So Simple - - even a child
can cook electrically with a
UNIVERSAL
ELECTRIC RANGE**

Just turn the switch and the heat desired is automatically maintained. Nothing different or new to learn, simply a better way to do your cooking—free from pot watching. Your favorite recipes are prepared the same as always. Electricity brings an easier, more economical way to cook—so clean, so cool and never a failure.

Outstanding features of the RALEIGH—
UNIVERSALS New Table Top for the home maker with a limited budget.

Full Porcelain Enamelled Finish
Extra Size Oven, 19 in. Deep
New Model Automatic
Heat Control
Balanced Oven Heat

Positive Locking Latch-Type
Handle on Oven Door
All Porcelain Acid-Resisting
Table Top
Lock Stop Oven Shelves
Utility Drawer

**Bangor Hydro-Electric
Company**
Bangor, Maine

BANGOR COKE

THE FUEL OF THRIFTY THOUSANDS

**CONTRACT NOW
PAY NEXT WINTER**

By contracting now, you are guaranteed our lowest price of the year under our "WINTER PRICE PROTECTION" contract plan. No money down—you pay for Coke next Winter at the year's lowest price. You pay after each delivery and only for the amount delivered.

Only those customers under "Winter Price Protection" plan are guaranteed full delivery of BANGOR COKE as required during the months of next Winter.

Bangor Gas Light Co.

DIAL 6481 BANGOR, MAINE

PRODUCED IN BANGOR BY BANGOR LABOR

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Charles A. Waldron, Frank C. Mc
Donald, Clarence K. Burgess, Charles McCall, Committee
P. O. Box 200, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted
to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner
and the Property of Industry Through the Better
Organizing and Cooperation Between Employer and
Employee.
An exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Con-
structive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year \$4.00. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

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Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act
of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
President—Charles A. Waldron, Portland
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustaf, P. O. Box 197, Bangor
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence K. Burgess,
P. O. Box 200, Augusta, Me.

Vice-Presidents
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 44 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—Charles B. Finley, Augusta
3rd District—Arthur G. Cook, Bangor
4th District—Benjamin J. Dorsey, Bangor

AUGUST, 1936

The Editors and the Supreme Court

Of 344 Editorials in Newspapers, Only 10 Approved
Decision of U. S. Supreme Court on New York Min-
imum Wage Law.

Evelyn Miller Crowell is a lady who reads editorials. She writes in the current issue of the New Republic that she read 344 editorials on a single subject—the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court knocking out the New York law fixing minimum wages for women. And she finds that:

"Out of 344 editorials on the minimum wage decision, there were only 10 that approved the decision. Of the nine newspapers represented (two editorials were from the same paper), six were from the deep South, two from New England, and one from upstate New York. All were from cheap labor sections, the majority from textile towns."

Miss Crowell says that an imposing list of ultra conservative newspapers urged a constitution amendment to overturn the decision. For example:

"The law that would jail any laundryman for having an underfed girl should jail him for having an underfed girl employ. So, we must change the law." Albany Knickerbocker Press.

"If the Constitution stands in the way of human progress, as the people of today conceive it, the Constitution should be amended and made clear." Rutland, Vt., Herald.

"On so gravely important a matter, there must sooner or later come a decision from the people, transcending even that of the Supreme Court." Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald.

All these papers are decidedly conservative. When 344 editorials out of 344 criticize the decision and large numbers of amendment, it would seem that the five reactionaries of the Supreme Court, who take such obvious pleasure in blocking progress and destroying reform, had gone a little too far.

Multiplicity of Suits to Harass Government

Forty Cases Brought to Court to Test Holding Com-
pany Act Seen as Trick to Discourage Government
in Its Defense of the Act.

A favorite method adopted by the power interests to hamstring the Government in the enforcement of the Public Holding Company Act of 1935 has been to start a multiplicity of suits allegedly designed to test the constitutionality of the Act when one suit would accomplish the same purpose. More than forty such suits were brought in twelve Federal courts during November and December, 1935, just as the Act was to go into effect.

The Department of Justice is required to take due notice of every suit and defend the law. It was charged in various quarters when the suits were filed that the object was to harass the Government, especially in view of the fact that one suit broad enough to cover all the constitutional questions involved would answer every legitimate purpose sought by the power companies.

The Department of Justice took the position that every disputed question was contained in the suit which it brought against the Electric Bond and Share Company. The Department therefore asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to stay its proceedings in cases brought by seven power companies pending the decision in the Electric Bond and Share case. The court granted the stay, but the companies concerned appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which decided that the lower court had exceeded its authority. Under this decision the

Government would be compelled to appear in defense of all the cases.

The Department of Justice has now taken the decision of the Appeals Court on the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the ruling makes it impossible for the Government "to avoid preparing and trying a multiplicity of almost identical suits, although the trial of one fairly representative suit," followed by an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, "would eliminate the burden and expense to the courts and to the litigants of a score of suits."

Contending that the decision of the Appeals Court sets up a "fixed and arbitrary rule bearing no relation to the ordinary and economical administration of justice," the Government asks that the Appeals Court decision be overruled and the decision of the District Supreme Court staying proceedings in the numerous cases until the United States Supreme Court passes on the Electric Bond and Share Company case be sustained.

If the Supreme Court overrules the District Appeals Court, it would curb the policy of big business to harass the Government with a multiplicity of suits when one suit covering all disputed points would accomplish every reasonable object sought by those who oppose the principles involved.

Steel Believes in "Divide and Conquer"

W. A. Irwin, New Head of U. S. Steel, Typified This
Attitude in 1929 When Advertising for Help.

"Wanted, sixty tin house men, tinners, catchers and helpers to work in open shops; Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred."

That was put in the papers in 1909, by W. A. Irwin, now president of the U. S. Steel Corporation; and it typifies the attitude of steel for the last 44 years, at least. Observe that the three nationalities preferred to speak mutually unintelligible languages, have widely different cultures and belong to two of the three different churches. Steel, like the old Austrian empire, believes in the maxim, "Divide and Conquer."

It has worked for quite a while. Steel has been the Hindenburg line of industrial autocracy ever since labor was crushed at Homestead 44 years ago. But the Hindenburg line in Northern France was smashed wide open before the World War was over. Before the organizing of the steel industry is open, something of the sort is likely to happen here.

Stop This New Deal! It's Bringing Too Much Business

With Freight Loadings Heaviest Since 1931, and Steel
and Other Major Industries Nearing Peak Figures,
Big Business Still Critical of New Deal.

Working people who may be inclined to take stock in the vicious propaganda launched by newspapers against the New Deal and the wailings of Father Coughlin against President Roosevelt cannot but realize that all this is for no other purpose than to do away with everything that is rapidly bringing back the country to normal conditions.

The best evidence that the President's antagonists are "all wet" occurred during the week when it was announced by J. J. Pelley, president of the American Association of Railroaders that car loadings for the first three months of this year were the heaviest since 1931, which marked the real start of the business depression.

Every day similar reports are made, not by politicians, but by people of authority; all of which indicate that under the New Deal is making progress that makes it difficult for Landon, Knox, Lemke, Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend to convince working people why they should not give their full fledged support for making possible to continue operating under the New Deal.

Yes! Yes! We know all about the arguments these are putting up about the army of unemployed, regimentation, anti-constitution, inflation and all other faults opponents to the New Deal are finding against the administration in efforts to beddle the minds of working people, but a fact remains that through the New Deal nearly eight millions are now earning wages and whose earnings have made possible the restoration of hundreds of thousands of businesses, large and small, which a few years ago were on the verge of bankruptcy.

Working people cannot afford to take a middle of the road stand in the coming election. There is too much at stake to permit those who made a fizzle of things in the four years preceding 1933 to run the risk of their getting back control of the government.

Among the important matters to settle in the next Congress are the Black-Connery 30-hour bill, which is the only

way whereby unemployment can be eliminated. There must also be passed the Ellenbogen bill to regulate the textile industry, a bill similar to the Guffy bill and others that will be drafted to meet possible exceptions by the Supreme Court.

It is certain this will not be done unless the present administration is retained, this having been manifested in the platform of the Republican party, which is decidedly against the principles of the New Deal.

There's only one way out, and this to assure the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt and a liberal Congress.

The Health Side of the Wage Question

Proper Housing May Do a Lot, But First Is Consideration of Sufficient Wage With Which to Buy Food.

Lecturing to high school students the other day, Mayor La Guardia of New York told them that by the time they are as old as he is, housing will be as much a government function as water supply and sewage disposal are now. He went on to say:

"The time is not far distant when we can eliminate tuberculosis as a disease. Tuberculosis has no right to exist in a modern city. If we had a cholera epidemic every year with a certain number of deaths annually, there would be widespread protest. But we know as much about tuberculosis as we know about cholera, and we can eliminate the cause of tuberculosis. Proper nourishment and proper housing are prime factors in wiping it out."

True to the letter. But, dear Mayor La Guardia, proper nourishment and proper housing never can be secured for the whole population until we have proper wages. Even today, with all the superb work which doctors and nurses are doing with little pay or none, you can come pretty close to knowing the chance of a newborn baby dying before he is a year old by knowing his father's income. The smaller the income, the higher the infant death rate. That isn't the only factor—but it's a mighty important one.

Tuberculosis will vanish before proper nourishment and proper housing when proper wages, reckoned by the year, not by the hour, are available for all workers. You know that, Mayor La Guardia. Please tell it to the high school kids the next time you talk to them.

And This Is the Law That Bankers Opposed

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Reports De-
partment Saved Almost Nine Millions Since Law
Introduced.

In order to safeguard the savings of the people from the rashness and inefficiency of some bankers, the United States Congress two years ago enacted a law insuring bank deposits up to \$5,000.

During its legislative career the measure was systematically opposed by organized bankers, and even now many prominent financiers are urging repeal of the law.

It is therefore instructive to note that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which administers the law, has paid off 93 per cent of the insured deposits in the fifty-eight member banks that have failed since 1933.

The insured deposits in the failed banks numbered 62,230, covering \$9,170,840. Up to May 31, the date of the last official compilation, 43,208 of these deposits, covering \$8,552,998, have been paid in full. The others are being paid as rapidly as official machinery can function.

Under the old regime the small depositors in many instances would have received but a very small portion of their savings and then only after the long delay accompanying receiverships. Under the insurance system the Federal government guarantees that the depositors will get their deposits back promptly.

It is regrettable that, despite the constructive social results of safeguarding the savings of small depositors, organized bankers in the United States are still raising their voices and using their influence against the insured deposit system.

THEY TREAT 'EM ROUGH IN WOOSTER

Newspapers have to be more careful as to how they handle news of Labor in the Middle West than they do in these parts.

In Wooster, Ohio, recently, because The Weekly Press printed an editorial criticizing employees of the Ohio Board of Pulp, Sulphur and Paper Mill Workers is in process, strikers and sympathizers are doing the office.

This was not altogether to the liking of the publisher who caused the arrest of nine men who, when their case was heard before a justice of the peace, were convicted of unlawful assembly.

The case was appealed and the men were released on bonds of \$500.

Money-Mad Contractors and Loss of Lives

Collapse of New Building in New York due to Poor
Material in Construction Calls for More Rigid Laws
to Protect Workers from Get-Rich-Quick Builders.

Six men have been indicted by a New York City jury for second-degree manslaughter in connection with the collapse of an apartment house under construction in the Bronx on June 18 when eighteen workers employed on the job were killed.

The prosecution of the men will be watched with interest in many cities where the lives of workers are continually jeopardized by get-rich-quick contractors who have little regard for the safety of their employees and where municipal regulations for safety are either very inadequate or are carelessly enforced as to be of little value.

In the New York crash the jury indicted the masonry contractor and four employees of the Bronx Bureau of Building, charged with responsibility of preventing such disasters.

District Attorney Samuel J. Foley who instituted the jury proceedings, used strong terms in condemning the construction methods that cost the lives of eighteen building trades workers. After a thorough survey of the collapsed building, he said:

"A few days ago I took a piece of the mortar in my hands. It crumbled like dust. I got the impression it had too much sand to be an effective binding agent. This impression was borne out by chemical analysis. The mortar had a disproportionate amount of sand."

I also found steel beams that had had in them, and some of us believe that the steel specified was not used everywhere it was called for."

Summing up his investigation, Mr. Foley declared:

"This building was so defective in design that even if 100 per cent workmanship and materials had been put into it, the building had to fall."

Mr. Foley's conclusions incriminate the architect, the contractor and the municipal building inspectors whose sworn duty is to guard the public interest in every element entering into the construction of buildings.

The New York tragedy was appalling. The workers were putting the finishing touches on the structure. The crash came with a terrific burst of sound, catapulting men, mortar, tools and steel downward in a tangled mass of debris. Police and firemen worked for hours digging out the dozen or so men who could be saved. It required many days to find the crushed bodies of the others, and when the wreckage was finally cleared away the death toll numbered eighteen.

When negligence may result in such terrible consequences as those connected with the New York City disaster, criminal prosecutions are undoubtedly for the defense of the community. But in the last analysis adequate building codes and 100 per cent enforcement of their provisions by administrations conscious of their duty not only provide safety for the construction workers but for the occupants of buildings following their completion are the vital agencies which must be invoked to prevent the needless slaughter of human beings in tragedies similar to the crash of the New York apartment house.

THE WAY IT'S RUN IS WHAT COUNTS.

The politicians are again gunning for monopolies. And that brings up the question: "what is a monopoly?" Of course, we can quote the dictionary, but that doesn't help much. Looking around we can place our fingers on one organization that might fit the dictionary definition. That monopoly is the A. T. & T.—your telephone company.

A. T. & T. does enjoy a monopoly of all the telephone service in the nation. It also finances movies and is tied up with the telegraph and radio industries through interlocking directorates.

Is this one of the monopolies the politicians are attacking? If so, what are they going to do about it? Are they going to dissect and divide it so there will be two or five competing companies? Are they going to restore "equality of opportunity" by placing two to five telephones on our desk to drive us goofy?

They can't do it. The public is not so much concerned about the monopoly as it is about how it is conducted. No, we won't turn back the clock of progress. We will not block the advance of industries revolution.

There is one thing sure—a nation wide monopoly of this kind cannot be controlled by state law, regardless of what the Supreme Court has said about it. And there are only two things that government can do to monopolies—take them over, or regulate the rates they charge for their service and the conditions under which they employ their workers.

A CRITICAL MOMENT

From the Providence News-Tribune
True friends of organized labor must view with alarm the differences which have arisen between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, sponsor for the Committee of Industrial Organizations. The dispute is of such magnitude that the merits of craft versus industrial unionism is at stake. It is the president of the Federation who has called for the election of the Federation council the last of this year. The committee has been called to meet August 3. Mr. Lewis has called for the election of the C. I. O. leaders by suspension or expulsion of a crisis will be unavoidable. Those who support Mr. Lewis insist that the power to suspend or expel belongs only with the American Federation of Labor in convention.

The advantages and disadvantages of craft union as against industrial union have been debated within labor circles for many years. The debate has been brought to the stage of action in the past several months for the activity of Mr. Lewis and his associates in organizing and directing the C. I. O. The present regime in the C. I. O. is being vigorously opposed to industrial unionism, having grown up with the Federation and its principles. It is a sad condition of affairs. It is believed that the best interests of labor are served through craft organization. Overturning the C. I. O. will not, to understand that this may not represent the present majority view of organized labor.

It is not nearly as important whether Mr. Lewis has his way or Mr. Lewis has his way. It is important to determine for itself whether it is better to have a craft union, an industrial union, or a compromise by which craft unionism can be maintained without the loss of the industrial unionism set up where craft unionism could not operate as effectively. This is the large question before the one to which every member of organized labor is entitled to give his opinion. There is no reason why the determination cannot be made in order and peace. The C. I. O. is the first order of business at the next convention of the Federation.

Milk - The Beginning and End of Life

Have you ever stopped to think—have you ever thought—equality important, where would it end—without milk?

This is a natural question, as more than 25 per cent of the 1500 pounds of milk consumed by each of the average American consists of milk and other dairy products. This is on the average of a survey made by the Milk Supply Foundation.

Milk is used as "fluid milk" for cooking and drinking purposes. The standard is divided to include 33 per cent for butter; 5 per cent for cheese; 4 per cent for canned milk; 2 per cent for cream; and 55 per cent on farms.

More than a quarter of a million people in the United States receive daily milk delivery of 45 million quarts for other miscellaneous trade activities. This is a very large and complicated problem, being highly perishable. Moreover, it must be delivered seven days a week.

Today, milk accounts for about one-fifth of all farm cash income, as contrasted with one-tenth of a decade ago. This increase has taken place without any increase in the number of farms and dairies, processing taxes or production curtailments, according to the Food Administration.

As an article of healthful diet, milk cannot be surpassed. Children thrive on it. It is the basis of life, health and childhood. It is nature's indispensable food.

Fellow Trade-Unionists

COOPERATION is the world's best sales force. The extent to which we employ it measures our business success.

COOPERATION and rests upon that foundation. As the foundation is laid, so will be the success of the institution.

Business succeeds as it COOPERATES with its patrons. Business and Labor need each other, as contrasted with one-tenth of a decade ago. This increase has taken place without any increase in the number of farms and dairies, processing taxes or production curtailments, according to the Food Administration.

The Labor News is the medium whereby labor and COOPERATION can be established. Advertisements on these pages indicate a desire to establish COOPERATION and continued friendship between Labor and Labor.

In pursuance of the movement which will bring people to give their support to reliable firms that have shown a forward attitude and the cause of Labor, we feel that our advertisers are justly entitled to your good will and COOPERATION.

It does not follow that concerns which may not be represented here are unfair; nevertheless, those representations which are not in line with their friendliness and, other things being equal, are deserving of your earnest support and COOPERATION.

16,524 Jews Aided to Leave Nazi Germany

The persecution of Jews under Hitler's Nazi regime has been unrelentingly shared. During the last year the American Jewish Committee, whose executive director is Jewish, has expended \$300,000 for the rehabilitation of Jewish refugees. The committee and through organizations connected with the committee helped 16,524 Jews to leave that country and locate in other lands.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

SHORTER WORK WEEK IS ANSWER TO STATE'S PLEA TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

Massachusetts Textile Council, at Meeting Held in Franklin Last Saturday, Shows How Federal, State and Municipal Governments Can Avoid Present Huge Costs of Caring for Unemployed.

Discussion Follows Reading of Resolve Adopted June 10 and Mailed to Chambers of Commerce, Trade Organizations, Labor Unions and Other Bodies Organized for the Promotion of Industrial Interests in the State—Riviere and Valente Are Speakers

"What must be done to assist in relieving the Federal, State and municipal governments of the heavy cost borne by them in furnishing unemployment relief, and to assist and cooperate in every way possible to relieve the present situation in the state for the purpose of providing relief for more persons and for improving business conditions?"

This is the substance of a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature on June 10th, copies of which were mailed to Chambers of Commerce, trade organizations, Labor Unions and many other organizations of the Massachusetts Textile Council, held at Franklin last Saturday afternoon.

"There is but one answer to that resolve," said Albert L. Latour, president of Worcester, U. T. W. of a Local 1541, "and that is to have a shorter work week for either the Federal Government, the State of Massachusetts, or our municipal governments. The cost of unemployment relief, just as long as 12 months or more than there are jobs."

"The situation," Mr. Latour said, "is as plain as the nose on your face. Any person possessing common sense knows that the only way to create jobs is by shortening the hours of labor."

"Organized Labor has been preaching this doctrine ever since the depression started in 1929, and long before that. The situation was greatly relieved when the NRA was instituted, but since this act was invalidated, employers have taken advantage of their rights and are gradually getting back to the 48, 54 and in some instances, the 60-hour week."

Adoption of 35-Hour Week in Textile Industry

"The United Textile Workers of America, through its various departments, is advocating the passage of the Ellbogen Bill, providing for a 35-hour week in the textile industry in this State. It is estimated this reduction in hours would create between 12,000 and 15,000 jobs."

"Mind you," Mr. Latour said, "this pertains to a single industry. Supporting the same plan were adopted in all large industries, it is safe to estimate there would be jobs for every unemployed person in the State."

"That Mr. Chairman, should be our answer to those Representatives who in their apparent desire to relieve unemployment, adopted this resolve. Labor has been asked to make a sacrifice, and I move that it be the sense of this meeting that the Massachusetts Textile Council goes on record in favor of establishing the 35-hour week in all large industries, as a means for relieving unemployment, but to assure improved business conditions, and for relieving the Federal, State and municipal governments of the heavy expense borne by them in furnishing unemployment relief, and that the Council offers this as its contribution if it should be called upon to take any action."

"The meeting, which was held in Old Fellow Hall, was largely attended, more than 100 delegates, representing 30 local unions, being in attendance. The progress made thus far by the

WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN FIRST IN U. S. TO BECOME ACTIVE; 450,000 IN LINE TO RECEIVE BENEFITS

Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—the nation's first—is now in effect.

Four hundred thousand workers will be eligible to receive benefits under the plan if they lose their jobs after operation began on July 1st. A \$120,000,000 fund will be on hand to meet payments.

This was made possible by Wisconsin employers under the State Unemployment Insurance Law since 1934. The pioneer state took hold then to cover employees of 10 or more persons long before enactment of the Federal Insurance clause in the National Social Security Act.

In 1934, Wisconsin employers began contributing up to 1 per cent of their monthly payroll toward separate reserve accounts which have now reached \$12,000,000 and will increase as time goes on.

The 1935 Legislature amended the law to compel all Federal law and approximately 3000 employers are affected and the 450,000 workers potentially eligible for assistance if they lose their positions are those earning an average of \$15 a week.

The minimum benefit is \$5 a week. This is increased to \$10 for those whose full-time pay is \$25 a week; to \$12.50 for average pay of \$25 to \$30 a week; and to \$15 for the top rate, for workers who normally receive \$30.

The duration of the benefits depends on how long a person has worked for his employer after the probationary period has expired.

HUGH JOHNSON AND JOHN L. LEWIS PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH ENDING OF UNITED RADIO WORKERS' STRIKE

Announcement regarding the settlement of the Radio Workers' strike at the Camden, N. J., factory of the RCA—was regarded as a victory for the workers, although it is reported the future privileges of the strike will be determined by the union.

Prominently identified with the settlement were General Hugh S. Johnson, advisor on labor relations to the Radio Corporation of America, formerly RCA's chief, during the heyday of the NRA, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and chairman of the C. I. O. movement.

While the strike is settled, and workers divide agreement between the workers and their employer, he shows that the industry is rejecting the offer of general recognition bargaining with the delegates representative of the workers. We have heard an argument presented very recently in the hotel, hypocritical announcements of the steel industry to the Committee for Industrial Organization. Just as this is not deterring the unorganized, neither are Mr. Besse's pronouncements for the woolen manufacturers going to deter the Federation in its attempts to better the working conditions of its members.

"Mr. Besse attempts to fit directly in the face of clear evidence which figures from official sources and referring to the industry as a whole, that profits have been decreasing in the industry directly at the expense of the workers."

"Unit profits are determined by the manufacturers and the unit cost of production, and total profits by multiplying the total number of units by the unit profit. We have clear evidence that both unit profits and total profits have greatly increased during the past two years."

"To begin with," Mr. Valente continued, "there has been more than a 100 per cent increase in consumption of wool by the mills during the past two years. Side by side with this, we find that there has only been a 50 per cent increase in man-hours, and an even less substantial increase in employment."

"It is clear that the woolen industry has been a 33 per cent increase in productivity per man-hour during this period. In plain words, here is the statistical proof of the terrific stretch out to which the woolen and worsted workers have been subjected. While, in other words, the actual average hours work for the past two years has fluctuated around 35, our workers have been working the equivalent of a 47 1/2-hour work week."

Man-Hour Productivity

"From this increased man-hour productivity that our workers are deriving and it is this stretch-out that is bleeding

the workers and making odd men and women out of them before their time."

"We do not believe that Mr. Besse's objections to our demands, nor his claim that he cannot accept any manufacturers' hold water, or that they are sincere or in good faith. We have already had to use a statistical tirade to cover up the real objections of the manufacturers to meet bargaining on their own terms with the workers' representatives for decent living and working conditions."

"We accept this challenge and will proceed according to our original plans for bettering the working conditions of our members. At the same time, we urge that Mr. Besse be re-elected with the power to speak for the manufacturers' negotiations with the Woolen and Worsted Federation, and point out that should this not be done, the responsibility for the consequent results will be theirs."

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the United Textile Workers, said. "The organization drives ties in very closely with the recently announced campaign to organize woolen and worsted, now being conducted by the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America."

Mooney Sees End of 20 Years of Suffering in California Prison

In acknowledging receipt of contributions from the Portland C. I. O., which he accepted with thanks, Thomas J. Mooney said "new facts and present evidence brought out in the recent hearing on my petition for

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SHOP at the Atherton Stores

IN — Portland—Lewiston—Waterville

For BEST VALUES IN HOME FURNISHINGS

THE BEST THAT SEVEN STORES BUYING CAN BRING YOU

RELIABILITY—We believe that you are more interested in beauty, comfort, service and value in furniture than in exaggerated claims of sensational prices which cannot be backed up.

SQUARE DEALING—You will like the atmosphere and store policy here. We try to treat you exactly as you would like to be treated.

SATISFACTION—Every sale is backed by an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

CREDIT—Any honest person can have credit here without rate or excessive cost.

Shop Atherton's For Furniture and Floor Coverings

ATHERTON'S

PORTLAND—LEWISTON—WATERVILLE

STORES IN SEVEN CITIES IN NEW ENGLAND

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Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not stink, and there is no off-putting odor. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—trial top—will convince you.

PORTLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY 6 Temple St. Portland, Me.

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

CONGRESSMAEN OBEY FEDERAL PROPOSED WAGE RATE ENACTMENT

Albany, N. Y., July 25 (U.N.S.)—After two years of repeated evasions of the prevailing rate of wages law on public works, the contracting firm of Benson & Johnson, West Forest Hills, Queens County, has been forced to comply with the law.

The firm has been placed on probation by the Suffolk County Court to comply with the law or face accumulated jail sentences.

The present status of the three brothers who constitute the firm is the result of a series of complaints brought by their employees before the Division of Industrial Relations of the State Department of Labor. Previous to the immediate action brought by the Labor Department in the Suffolk County Court, however, the three had been found guilty in Federal Court, Brooklyn, of charges of forcing employees to "kick back" part of their wages on a PWA contract.

Wage difficulties of Benson & Johnson on public works projects began on September 6, 1934, when Business Agents O. A. Lindstrom, of Carpenters Local No. 1167, made a verified complaint that the firm was not paying the prevailing rate of wages of \$125 per hour to carpenters employed on the State Hospital at Kings Park. The firm at that time admitted in writing to Labor Department officials their failure to pay the prevailing rate of wages and agreed to do so. In April, 1935, however, Lindstrom again complained in behalf of the employees of the firm, making the same charge.

At the hearings on this complaint, held last year, the members of the firm were unable to appear, being concerned over violation of law on the Federal contract. But at the hearing, their attorney entered in a stipulation with the Labor Department admitting violation of law and accepting a determination and

order that they must pay back wages due and future wages according to the prevailing rate of \$125 an hour. Based on this last violation of the law, the firm members were indicted in Suffolk County last January. Arraigned on court recently, the three pleaded guilty, were directed to the House of Correction, where they are now being held, and placed on probation.

A planned organization campaign for the rayon industry, to take in some of the largest manufacturers in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, New Jersey and New York, has been worked out as a result of conferences of officials of the Synthetic Yarn Workers' Federation and United Textile Workers of America. It was announced in Washington recently.

Among the plants which would be embraced in the campaign, it was said, were those of the du Pont, the Viscose Corporation, Industrial Rayon Corporation, American Soda, Tabac (Chattillon and American), Bemberg. It also is contemplated to extend the organization move to other rayon plants in various parts of the country. It was said at headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America that the assignment of the leaders in all branches of the industry had been set for August 1.

"Statistics, publicity and other organizational mediums will be utilized," Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of

Campaign to Unionize Rayon Workers Was Started August 1st

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CLIP AND MAIL

PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO. PORTLAND, MAINE

I am interested in Atlantic Ranges. Send Catalog to

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PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO. PORTLAND, MAINE

ESTABLISHED 1877

FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET . . . PORTLAND, MAINE

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SAMUEL COMPERS MEMORIAL ROOM IN INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE DEDICATED WITH UNIQUE CEREMONY

The committee room in the new north wing of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, which will be dedicated to the memory of the late Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor with the exception of one year from its organization until his death in 1934, was the scene recently of a colorful ceremony known as the "placing of the bougies," which is held throughout Switzerland whenever the shell of a new building has been completed and which is said to have been handed down from Roman times.

"As soon as the walls and roof of the wing had been finished, all work was suspended for two hours," says the I. L. O. in a statement describing the ceremony and explaining other features of the enlarged building. "The 30 workers employed in the construction of the structure with flags and flowers, and planted a pine tree—symbol of rugged endurance—at one corner of the roof. Then all of them assembled in the Compers Room, where they were served with wine and each was presented with a gift of money—ranging from \$1.50 for unskilled laborers to \$25 for the foreman. In keeping with the tradition, the 'tree' was at the workers' expense."

Features of New Wing
The new wing, which is three stories high and will cost about \$200,000, is expected to be ready for occupancy by February.

Besides the Compers Room, furnished for the needs of the American Federation of Labor and are now in the old Compers Room in the main building, there will be two other committee rooms on the ground floor of the wing.

There will also be an office for the chairman of the governing body, a writing room for delegates, and a new lobby for the governing body room. This room is being extended and the additional space thus provided will permit rearrangement of the prevailing policy and allocation of a special workroom for the press.

On the second floor of the wing will be the office of Director (Hav) B. Butler and members of his cabinet. The third floor will have 15 new

offices for members of the I. L. O. staff.
The rapid growth of the I. L. O. in recent years has created a pressing demand for additional office space. The main building, completed in 1928, was designed to accommodate 370 persons, nearly 100 less than are now employed by the I. L. O. As a result, a large part of the staff has had to seek accommodation elsewhere.

In contrast to the new League of Nations building, which is one of the show places of Geneva, the I. L. O. building is severe and unornamental. Its exterior suggests a factory, but its interior has been enriched with numerous gifts, several of them made by trade union organizations. Besides the furnishings for the "Compers Room," these include a mural panel in buff tiles, given by the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a fountain for the courtyard, given by the British Sailors and Firemen's Union.

There are also numerous gifts from governments. Australia and Canada provided doors; Belgium and the United States, German, stained glass windows; South Africa and Poland, tapestries; Bulgaria and Greece, carpets; Czechoslovakia, chandeliers; Japan and Denmark, vases; Poland, a mural panel; France, a Gobelin tapestry; Great Britain and India, paneling and furniture; and the Netherlands and Spain, paintings.

Quarry Wkrs. Long Strike in Vermont Reported Settled

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 5 (APL). Fred C. Croxon, Federal Commissioner of Conciliation, announced that 86 per cent of the striking quarrymen of the Vermont Marble Company voted at a mass meeting to accept the settlement agreed upon by unions official and the company.

Although all the terms of the agree-

ment were not agreed, it was stated that men who struck will be re-employed when there are places for them, with the provision that the re-employment plan does not include those guilty of violence. No discrimination it was said—will be made between men who remain loyal and those who strike. The strike became effective in November, 1935. It followed a refusal of the company to sign an agreement for wage increases, rotation of shifts, arbitration and arbitration clauses, investigation of dismissals, etc., asked by the representatives of the Quarry Workers' International Association of North America, and the International Association of Marble, State and Stone Cutters, Rubbers and Sappers.

In a statement outlining the causes of the strike at the time it was declared, John W. Lawlor, secretary of the Quarry Workers' Union, said:

"The workers in the Vermont marble industry, where the marble for the new United States Supreme Court building was quarried, do not earn enough to provide decent living standards for their families. Our workmen get paid by the piece for a 32-hour week after the company had deducted house rent, light, water rent, etc., amounted to \$120."

Women's Minimum Wage Law Will Be Enforced in N. Jersey

A belated decision to enforce New Jersey's minimum wage law for women was announced by the State Legislature. In 1933, it was announced by State Labor Commissioner John J. Tooley Jr. that the law would appoint an advisory committee of 12 members to initiate the procedure. There will be four representatives representing labor, four representing employers and four representing labor unions on the committee.

According to Mr. Tooley, there are about 150,000 women employed in New Jersey. The law will be subject to the law which is similar to the New York statute recently held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Actual enforcement of the law will be provided by an educational campaign extending over two or three months to acquaint manufacturers and the public generally with the provisions and purpose of the act in the hope that the information thus imparted will lessen opposition to the measure.

William J. Egan, counsel for the Labor Department, said there was a feeling in New Jersey that the law held it if it was enforced in the present manner. In the meantime, Attorney General David T. Wilentz was asked by Mr. Tooley to study the New Jersey law in relation to the purpose of recommending amendments that might be made to bring it within the scope of the Federal Constitution as interpreted by six out of nine justices of the Supreme Court, that being the majority which held the New York law unconstitutional.

N. H. Farmer Labor Party Adopts Platform at Concord Meeting

A full slate of candidates will be made up by the state Farmer-Labor Party in New Hampshire. This was determined at their second convention of the year held at Concord this week. Candidates will be formally selected at a future, state convention, which will probably be held in September.

Plans in the state platform include an immediate repeal of the New Hampshire 14-hour law, declared to be antiquated which sets a maximum period for workers; support of a state-wide milk cooperative; reduced taxes on farmhouses and farms; and a better system of farm to market roads.

Other projects endorsed include rural electrification by Federal aid; outlawing of all injunctions against peaceful strikes and picketing; prohibiting the use of the National Guard against strikers. The convention also adopted an old age pension platform calling for aid not exceeding \$15 per week for all needy persons of 60 years or over.

Speakers included Mayor Arthur J. Bergeron, state chairman of the party who was mentioned as a possible future candidate for the governorship; Edward J. Legasque of Berlin, representing the Coos County Workers' Club; and Edward W. Holder, of Manchester, member of the United Textile Workers of America.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

RE-ELECT

SHERIFF

WILLIS B. CROSBY

OF KENNEBEC COUNTY

Reward Honest and

Faithful Service

--- AUTOMOBILE ---

BODY and FENDER Repairs, etc.

Upholstery Work: Glass Replacements

ROOFS and TOPS REPAIRED and RECOVERED

AXLES and FRAMES STRAIGHTENED: WOODWORK

SPRING REPAIRING: MECHANICAL WORK: DUCO-REFINISHING

PAINTING, WASHING and POLISHING

WADE and DUNTON CARRIAGE CO.

29 Park Street Tel. 214 Lewiston

Farmers' Cooperatives Register Large Growth

W. I. Myers, governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, reports that farmers' purchasing cooperatives are the fastest growing type of 20,000 agrarian business organizations in the United States.

He estimates that there are 2,000 purchasing cooperatives carrying on a business of \$157,000,000 during the 1934-35 marketing season. Marketing cooperatives, he said, numbering 8,500 with a membership of 2,500,000, sold cooperatively farm products valued at \$1,243,000,000 during the same period. In addition, the marketing cooperatives engaged in side line purchasing activities which resulted in net savings to the farmer of \$1,250,000.

Mr. Myers said the credit-cooperatives had loans outstanding totaling \$60,000,000.

A commission appointed by President Roosevelt is now in Europe investigating the various forms of consumers and producers' cooperatives. The commission will report to the President, probably with recommendations as to whether the foreign cooperatives include any principles or methods which would improve the American cooperatives.

Landon Invited to Reiterate Position on Labor in Steel Town

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee invited Governor Alf Landon, Republican presidential candidate, to reiterate his position on labor. Landon recently told Norman Thomas, labor leader, that he was in the right in his right to promote by law and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry, which includes the right to send in an organizer.

Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, suggested that Landon should make a speech to yourself to carry your message personally to the workers of Allegheny, Pa.

Murray said he selected Allegheny because it is the heart of the steel plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, which employs 10,000 workers. William T. Mason, Landon's public relations counselor, said the corporation is about to make a suggestion, Murray said, "on the assumption you have enough influence with your Uncle Sam so that Jones & Laughlin will permit you to make such a speech in Allegheny."

Questioned by Upton Sinclair, Landon said he would not go to Allegheny, Pa., to reiterate his position on labor. The open letter from Sinclair to Landon, published in the Pittsburgh Courier, requested from Norman Thomas was "that if the governor did not plan to use of government authority to protect labor organizing."

In his telegram Mr. Sinclair said, "It is my belief that you are not labor friendly in your attitude toward the workers of the steel industry and driven out, as recently in Gadsden, Ala., in Arkansas, and in many agricultural counties of California, will not be able to do so."

Without an actual statement of support to Norman Thomas, Landon is further for rights at non-existent unless they be used.

Recent Improvements at Shaw's Market Greatly Facilitates Business

Shaw's Market on Preble street has materially increased its volume of business since the opening of its drive-in parking space on Elm street, which is now being used by hundreds of motorists. It is not only of this establishment but of the larger Shaw's Market on Congress street.

Manager H. H. Holden of this company reports that on a recent Saturday more than 1,000 persons who did their shopping at Shaw's Market, had their cars parked in the drive-in parking space.

A new drive-in parking space, which is said to be the largest of any store in Maine, has been built on the corner of Shaw's Market and Elm street, so that customers parking on Elm street can walk right into the store without going around the block.

Both Shaw's Markets have recently been completely modernized, and in appearance today are equal to any of the largest food stores of metropolitan cities of the country.

Owen Moore & Co.

Enlarge Facilities

Typical of the improvement in general business is the building expansion program on the part of Owen Moore & Co. Present plans contemplate the raising of a dwelling block at 40 and 42 Brown street and the erection on the same site of a two-story brick addition to their existing store.

The two buildings will be connected so as to make one general enlarged establishment. The 10,000 square feet of floor space will be added as a result of the completion of the addition.

The change is made necessary by the growing business requirements for space. The firm of Owen Moore & Co. was established over 60 years ago.

SEARS

Decidedly Helps Maine Industries

Interesting facts of Sears expenditures in the State of Maine. During the last few years Sears has purchased in the PINE-TREE STATE from 17 manufacturing sources in 13 cities

Paper--Shoes--Boats--Toys and Miscellaneous Merchandise

TO THE EXTENT OF

\$14,111,010.00

More than 70% of this imposing sum or about \$9,877,000.00 was spent in Portland manufacturing area of a 50 mile radius—equivalent to about \$30 per capita for every one of the 330,000 men, women and children in this territory.

MAINE MADE PAPER

Purchased in the last few years totaled more than \$5,000,000. About 2 pounds of Maine newspaper goes into every one of the millions of Sears big General Catalogues, issued twice a year.

Maine Made Merchandise

is purchased and distributed for sale throughout the nation in Sears 446 Retail Stores and 10 large mail order plants.

Sears purchasing in Maine has helped this State to maintain its industrial position and has kept thousands of its citizens in steady employment.

Buy at Sears, Roebuck and Co.

AND

HELP MAINE INDUSTRIES

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

622 Congress Street Phone 3-5661 Portland, Me.

Labor Day Greetings

to Union Men and Women and Their Families

WE APPRECIATE THE PATRONAGE OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE

Our Department Store

Always has Values That Provide Money-Saving Opportunities for the Thrifty

D. W. Adams Co.

AUGUSTA — MAINE

..... LUMBER

Is our business, but this is more than a lumber company! We are proud to be known as "The Department Store for Building," carrying everything entering into building repairing and re-modeling — such as

LUMBER — Rough and Dressed

WALLBOARD, ROOFING, FINISH

DOORS and WINDOWS, PAINT, Etc.

Over 90 Men are now employed in mills by us to serve you well!

AUGUSTA LUMBER CO.

Augusta "The Department Store for Building" Since 1861

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

LEROY F. HUSSEY

OF AUGUSTA

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

STATE SENATOR

HE BELIEVES IN GIVING WORKING PEOPLE A SQUARE DEAL. INSURE HIS ELECTION WITH YOUR VOTE.

RCA Charged With Having Imported Out- Lawed Strikebreakers

New Drug Store is Opened in Portland

Man's Out Late Drug Store, which recently opened for business at 29½ Congress street, at Congress square, is charging with having imported out-lawed strikebreakers.

Without an actual statement of support to Norman Thomas, Landon is further for rights at non-existent unless they be used.

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